

Notwithstanding the persistent and strenuous efforts of certain parties, heretofore mentioned, it begins to be apparent that the gold movement will prove a signal failure. Murmurs loud and deep from the ranks of the people begin to be heard on almost every side. Men who have naught to sell save their labor and skill, are experiencing the hardship imposed upon them by the useless and unpatriotic attempt to reduce everything to a "gold standard" in a community where there is neither gold nor silver. The enormous rise in breadstuffs, dry goods, groceries and other necessities of life consequent on the currency panic, which had no other excuse than that it was not "counselled," is working most disastrously even among those who thought to be benefitted thereby. The originators of the movement, we suspect, begin to see that trifling with so intricate a question as currency is an exceedingly delicate and hazardous business. The effort to depreciate Treasury Notes, by establishing that most remarkable thing "a gold basis," does not work half as smoothly as was anticipated. Already it begins to be acknowledged in quarters heretofore obtuse on that question, that there is no such thing as "gold currency" in the Territory, and that however desirable it might be, it is decidedly impracticable to talk about regulating trade on a "gold basis."

The good sense of the people themselves, we suspect, is piercing the thin gauze with which wily men have sought to hide this matter, and it will not take them long to see through and properly appreciate the whole business. When men who ought to know better, and who set themselves up as enlighteners of the people, iterate and re-iterate, day by day, that gold is the real basis of exchange in the East, and "Greenbacks" but a commodity in the market, they but prove themselves exceedingly ignorant of what they profess, to talk and write about, or wiffully engaged in misleading their people. They should know, as every man of ordinary intelligence does know, that throughout the East, Legal Tender Notes are not merely the declared currency of the Nation and of trade, but the medium of exchange and the only money of the people; while gold is the commodity, and is bought, sold and exchanged like flour or silks, or coffee, or any other article of commerce. Speculators in Wall street run it up and down as suits their purposes, taking a wide range and latitude, without materially affecting the market in other staples, just as speculators here on Main street have run up flour to \$20 and \$30 per hundred, when all know that an immense crop of wheat is ready for harvesting. Gold and silver coins having ceased to be the medium of exchange, and its place being supplied by the Notes of the Government, has become simply a commodity of commerce, and is governed by the inevitable laws of supply and demand. Like any other commodity, speculators manipulate it as much as possible, and keep it on a sliding scale—now up, up—and now down, down. The ridiculous business of the gold movement here is seen by just glancing at the facts. Last year at this time, with the prospect of an ordinary crop of wheat, with an increasing demand at Hannack and the northern mines, flour was bought readily in this market for \$5 and \$6 per hundred. Now on the eve of a most prolific harvest, every acre yielding more than ever before, and at least a third more acres cultivated than last year, with the Hannack market nearly supplied from here and from the Missouri river—and no greater demand at home—it is proposed to fix the price at \$12 in gold, or from \$25 to \$30 in Treasury Notes. Is there any one insane enough to believe, under such circumstances and with such facts staring them in the face, that these prices can be legitimately maintained? What reason have we to believe that flour this year has double the value it had last year—taking gold as the basis—or five times the value, taking the National currency as the medium of exchange? What is there in the condition of the country—in the demand at home or

abroad—that justifies any such remarkable supposition? Surely, men are bereft of reason and are running currency—mad, when they undertake by the forcing process, to consummate such a proposition. We are much mistaken if they do not speedily find that no dictation can accomplish it, and no "counsel" bring it to pass.

DEAR. Combined with the heat of the weather, the people of this valley are exceedingly annoyed by dust, which drives about in clouds and is highly unpleasant and irritating to the temper, not to mention the skin. On yesterday, we had considerable of this nuisance, but the day before was, we think, incomparable in the annals of dusty days even in Utah. Stores had to be closed in the city, and it was simply useless to try to keep clean as each successive washing only rendered the skin more adhesive for the next layer applied by the driving counter currents of unintermittent dust.

STONE EATING AND SWORD SWALLOWING EXTRAORDINARY.—Signor Franco, the renowned sword swallower and boulder muncher is now holding forth in Reese's building, a few doors south of the Salt Lake House, where our readers who have never witnessed such wondrous performances may have an opportunity of doing so. The feats of Signor Franco in this line are, we feel bound to say, really extraordinary and if not real, at least simulate very strongly the genuine article.

THE WEATHER.—We had some hopes of a cool summer, but the last few days have thrown us considerably back in our reckoning. It is hot, exceedingly hot at present and the prospects favorable for an increase. By the way, what became of the flies? Last summer they were an intolerable nuisance, and up to the present time, we have not seen any this season!

PROSPECTORS RETURNED.—Some of the lately returned prospectors from the Cottonwood Canon and vicinity, have discovered several fine ledges of copper ore, similar to that lately described in the VEGETTE. The specimens shown us look, feel and weigh almost identically with the pure metal itself.

ATTENTION.—We call the attention of our readers and the public generally, to the advertisement in another column, of an estray mare. The finder, or any one leaving information at the Assistant Quartermaster's office, Salt Lake City, will be liberally rewarded.

THANKS.—We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of various interesting books and other public documents from Hon. John F. Kinney, delegate from Utah.

HOW STATUES ARE MADE.—A correspondent of the London Reader gives the following details regarding the production of statues:

The sculptor having designed a figure, first makes a sketch of it in clay a few inches only in height. When he has satisfied himself with the general attitude, a cast is taken of his sketch, and from it a model in clay is prepared of the full size he designs for his statue, whether half the natural height, or life-size, or colossal. The process of building the clay, as it is called, upon the strong iron armature or skeleton on which it stands on its pedestal, and the bending and fixing this armature into the form of the limbs, constitute a work of vast labor of a purely manual sort, for whose performance all artists able to afford it employ the skilled workmen to be obtained in Rome. The rough clay, rudely assuming the shape of the intended statue, then passes into the sculptor's hands and undergoes his most elaborate manipulation, by which it is reduced (generally after the labor of several months) to the precise and perfectly finished form he desires should hereafter appear in marble. This done, the formator takes a cast of the whole, and the clay is destroyed. From this last plaster cast, again in due time, the marble is hewn by three successive workmen. The first gives its rough outline, the second brings it by rule and compass to close resemblance with the cast, and the third finishes it to perfection.

The Unconditional Union, of Little Rock, Ark., holds the name of Lincoln for President, and Andy Johnson for Vice President.

After reading a worthless book, one feels as if he had tired his jaws in cracking an empty nut.

An effort is being made to secure the passage by Congress of a law to protect buffalo.

HAWTHORN DELL, Beaver Co., U. T.
Ed. VEGETTE, Sir: Presuming that the most of your readers are glad to hear of and from friends of our suffering Union, you will confer a favor by inserting the following in the VEGETTE:

Celebration of the Independence of the United States.

Early this morning (July 4th 1864) the citizens of this little mountain village were aroused by the accustomed salute of thirteen guns: the old stars and stripes were sent up amidst three cheers for the Union from the assembled multitude, and many expressions of sorrow for the present deplorable condition of our beloved and once happy Republic, and many hopes for the speedy cessation of strife and the restoration of peace were passed from mouth to mouth.

At 9 o'clock a. m., the citizens again convened and formed in procession under the Marshal of the Day, Hon. James Springer. The order of procession was as usual on such occasions, only that at the distance of one hundred paces in front of the entire procession appeared thirteen young ladies dressed in white and mounted on snow white steeds, gaily caparisoned, the only difference appearing in a portion of the young ladies being attended by little colored boys, (for the occasion, I presume) mounted on small black steeds. The procession moved through the main avenues of the village, the ladies maintaining their position in front. These ladies were occasionally joined by others similarly mounted, until their number was swelled to over thirty. When just as the procession was passing up Main street, there occurred a disturbance in the midst of the young ladies, and as if by magic, all at once there appeared a division—a portion of the ladies occupying one side of the street while those with the black boys took position on the other—and a sham battle commenced, which at times had the appearance of being a real battle—the "little blacks" pitching in on "all sides." Thus a traveling fight was kept up for half a mile, and it seemed to be impossible to judge which would gain the victory. At one time it seemed that the ladies with the blacks would dismount the others, then again, these would turn upon their pursuers. Finally the little black boys disappeared and their mistresses were dismounted, and their steeds led into a square, which had been formed by the procession, the ladies following on foot at a short distance behind at a very slow pace, with their heads drooped as if in mourning. Arriving in the center of the square, each, in a becoming though subdued manner made an open acknowledgment of their misconduct, and in a suppliant manner asked to be admitted back again to the friendship and confidence of their former companions. After a severe rebuke from one of the ladies, selected for that purpose, they were, amidst the acclamations of the throng, admitted to a perpetual Union. The procession then marched to the bowery, where the multitude were regaled by speeches, toasts, etc., after which the entire assembly were treated to a rich repast by two of our wealthiest citizens, Hon. Jas. S. Ringer and Philander Stephens, Esq. Many of the toasts were really good, and for the benefit of the "boys" I will give one from a lady. "The soldiers, our Union defenders may their strength never fail them, and their courage last them to establish the beloved stars and stripes o'er all America, without slavery."

The remainder of the day and most of the night was passed in "tipping the light fantastic toe." The whole occasion was one that will be remembered by our citizens as one of pleasure.

With my best wishes for your success, I am, as ever, Yours &c. J. J.

Charity covers a multitude of sins; the tailor and the dress-maker cover a multitude of sinners.

The Lafayette Courier knows a man in Lafayette, one of the stingiest men in existence, who has got an idea into his head that he will die before the 1st of January next, and is now engaged in wearing out all his good clothes for fear they will fit his wife's next husband.

A person who looks at the world in somewhat gloomy colors, once complained in M. Anber's presence, how hard it was that people must grow old. "Hard as it is," replied the veteran composer, "it seems to be the only means yet discovered of enjoying long life."

BEANS.—A large quantity of baked beans was recently sold at auction in Guilford, (N. H.) for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. They had been ordered by the Democrats, who were confident of carrying the town, but when they found the Union majority was one hundred and nineteen, got mad and wouldn't take them.

A photograph taker assures his customers that he can take excellent likenesses of their diseased friends.

STRAYED

FROM Camp Douglas, on the 9th of July, one dun Mare, fourteen hands high, white face and reached mine. Any one returning the above animal to the Assistant Quartermaster's office in Salt Lake City, or by giving information whereby she can be recovered, will be liberally rewarded. Jy 15-14

LOOK OUT FOR

Signor FRANCO,

THE WORLD RENOWNED

STONE EATER

AND

SWORD SWALLOWER

Is now on Exhibition for a few days only, in

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

Reese's Building Main Street, a few doors south of the Salt Lake House. Jy 15-14

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,

Corner of Washington and Battery Sts.,

San Francisco.

THIS Bank is open for the transaction of a General Banking business. Will receive deposits, attend to the collection of Paper, and draw Exchange by TELEGRAPH or otherwise, on New York, London, Dublin, etc., on the most favorable terms.

D. O. MILLS. WM. C. RALSTON.

President. Cashier.

San Francisco, July 5, 1864.—Jy 15 1m

J. M. FOX. H. J. FAUST.

FAUST'S STABLES,

SECOND SOUTH TEMPLE ST., S. S. L. CITY.

The undersigned are prepared to accommodate the public with Hacks, Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies and Saddle Horses.

The only Horse market in the city. Stock sold by public or private sale.

Hacks run to the Warm Springs every morning and evening. Jy 8-14

FOX & FAUST.

MANSION HOUSE,

Cor. Emigration St. & State Road,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

This is the most pleasant and best arranged Hotel in Salt Lake City. It is conveniently situated to all the places of business and amusement, and for the accommodation of families or single persons it is unsurpassed. The tables will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords.

Prices to suit the times.

Jc 23-14 JOSIAH TUFTS.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS!!

EUREKA STABLES,

Next Building South of the

MANSION HOUSE,

Corner of Emigration Street and State Road

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

These New, Large and Commodious

STABLES

Are now open for the accommodation of the Public.

Travelers will here find the best accommodations for stock, at the lowest market rates.

Cash paid for Hay and Grain.

Jc 23-14

ELSWORTH & TUFTS,

Proprietors.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP IN THE BANKING BUSINESS heretofore existing between Eugene K. Kelly, of the City of New York, and Joseph A. Donohoe, Wm. C. Ralston, and Rufus S. Fritz, of San Francisco, under the firm name of EUGENE KELLY & CO., N. Y. and DONOHOE, RALSTON & CO., San Francisco, will cease on the first day of July, 1864, Eugene K. Kelly and Joseph A. Donohoe withdrawing from the copartnership.

The business will be settled in New York by Eugene K. Kelly, and in San Francisco by Wm. C. Ralston and R. S. Fritz.

Depositors are requested to hand in their books for settlement at the banking house of Donohoe, Ralston & Co.

EUGENE KELLY.

(Per J. A. Donohoe, Attorney.)

JOSEPH A. DONOHOE,

WM. C. RALSTON,

R. S. FRITZ.

San Francisco, June 13, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CALLING ATTENTION TO THE ABOVE CARD, give notice that on and after the first day of July next, they will continue the business of the above copartnership without interruption, at the old banking house of Donohoe, Ralston & Co., in this city, and the firm name of FRITZ & RALSTON, and in New York through the agency of Messrs. LEON & WALLER, No. 33 Pine Street; and that on and after the 6th day of July next, they, together with D. O. Mills, J. B. Thomas, Louis McLane, Asst. T. Lutton, Wm. E. Burron, Thomas Bell, Jan O. Earl, Wm. Morris, J. Whitney, Jr., O. F. Gilman, A. J. Fine, Herman Michaels, Frederick Billings, George H. Howard, H. F. Tschemacher, A. Hayward, Moses Ellis, A. B. McGarry, R. M. J. Sisson, Samuel Knight, A. C. Henry, J. O. Wilmerding and Wm. Alvord of San Francisco, and Jacob Korn, of Portland, Oregon, having become for that purpose duly incorporated under the laws of this State, will carry on the business of banking in all of its various branches, at the same place and through the same agency, and upon the basis of a Gold and Silver Currency, under the name of

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

D. O. MILLS and WM. C. RALSTON will be charged with the management of the business of the Corporation.

WM. C. RALSTON.

R. S. FRITZ.

San Francisco, June 15, 1864. Jc 27-1m

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION-VEGETARIAN.]

New York, July 11th.

The Philadelphia Enquirer's correspondent estimates our loss in the fight at the Monocacy, at 1,000, mostly captured after we were flanked. The rebel loss in killed and wounded is believed to be fully as large as our entire loss. When the rebels took charge of the wires at Magnolia, they intercepted a large number of dispatches; among them one from Secretary Stanton to Cadwalader.

Philadelphia, July 11th.

We have no communication with Washington, and great excitement exists here. The conductor of the train which was intercepted at Magnolia, yesterday, says that after we stopped, the rebels went through the train, capturing all the officers, among them Major Gen. Franklin. They also took the watches and money from the passengers, unloaded the baggage and set fire to the train, burning four coaches, a baggage car, and two locomotives.

It is now ascertained that two trains have been burned on the Philadelphia and Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. A dispatch from the conductor of the second train captured, says that after firing his train, the rebels started it back and it went half way over the bridge at Gunpowder creek, here it stopped, causing the bridge to take fire.

Havre de Grace, July 11th.

The force of rebels which captured Magnolia, numbered about 200. After capturing and burning two trains and firing the freight houses, they started in a southerly direction towards General Cadwalader's residence for the purpose of burning it, which they have probably accomplished before this. The telegraph south of Magnolia, is badly damaged, but it is thought that the road is not injured to any great extent. Artillery firing has been heard since 8 o'clock this evening, in a south-westerly direction—perhaps at Rock river.

Philadelphia, July 11th—10 p. m.

Our gunboats have commenced firing on the rebels at Bush Hill, on the Bush river; this is the nearest river to Baltimore. Train from here this morning, went as far as Perry mansville and then returned. The noon train went only to Wilmington; no signs of the rebels are visible at the former place.

Later.—Our gunboats have driven the rebels from Bush river, and recaptured one of our locomotives.

Harrisburg, July 11th.

Head-quarters here are no longer in communication with the authorities at Washington. The Departments several days since telegraphed to Gen. Couch investing him with ample power to meet such contingencies as this. It is understood that at least eight bridges have been destroyed on the Northern Central Railroad between Monks town and Cock-sville. A rebel deserter, representing himself to be a native of Indiana, states that the rebel force invading the North is very large. There are three brigades of cavalry, and Breckenridge's, Rhode's, and one other division of infantry. Their movements are kept a profound secret from the officers. The general impression was, however, that the object was to capture Baltimore or Washington. This deserter belonged to the force that drove Hunter from Lynchburg, after which affair large reinforcements arrived from Richmond and marched northward. Hunter's force occupies Martinsburg. Another body of our troops holds Hagerstown, but the rebels still hold South Mountain Pass, while their main body demonstrates on Baltimore and Washington from points between the Monocacy and Baltimore.

Cape May, July 11th.

The crew of the bark Goconda, eighteen in all, and the crews of the baras Berry, Green-kind and Selma leave here to-day for Philadelphia. All these vessels were captured and burned since Friday by the pirate Florida off Cape Henry and Charles.

New York, July 12th.

Mayor Gunther has written a letter to Maj. Gen. Sanford, protesting against sending off any large portion of the city militia, as he entertains grave apprehensions that their withdrawal from the city at a time when the depreciation of the currency is bearing heavily on the mass of the population, might tempt the lawless and evil disposed to avail themselves of what would seem to them a favorable opportunity for arson and plunder.

Baltimore, July 11th.

The news from Washington is exciting. The Star says skirmishing on the Rockville road commenced at an early hour this forenoon, and continued by an advance of the rebel force to a point about four miles west of Tennytown, and there their progress on that road stopped, and they disappeared in some other direction. Subsequently, we hear of them between 11 and 12 o'clock, on and around the Seventh Street Turnpike, near Claggett's farm and the residence of F. P. Blair. It is reported to-day that the rebels have burned the residence of Blair. There were 800 infantry in force encamped at Rockville last night, though panic stricken refugees arriving to-day from the vicinity of Edward's Ferry, report them crossing north at that point Yesterday and to-day large numbers

variously estimated at from 12,000 to 20,000, are said to be arriving. Breckenridge is believed to command their advance in this direction. Imboden commands the cavalry now hanging around the fortifications. All was quiet in front. Our picket lines were upon what is known as the River Road, up to noon to-day.

The Star says the numbers and purposes of the rebel invading force, are confusingly conflicting. It is said the rebel force is not of weight sufficient to undertake a serious attack upon the fortifications of Washington, and that it is not their purpose to do so.

We have just received the following from a source that has, on repeated occasions, had the earliest and most accurate information of the rebel movements in Virginia. Information from this quarter, is as follows: The rebel army of invasion marched down the valley, 45,000 strong, including 6,000 cavalry, under command of Breckenridge, Ransom, Imboden and McCausland. Longstreet was at Gordonsville Tuesday last, with additional forces to join the rebel army of invasion, and their purpose is that their army shall attempt to capture Washington by surprise. The Virginia Central Railroad, running from Richmond to Stanton, has been repaired. In the fight at Aldie, Mosby captured 81 cavalymen and killed twenty. He captured one twelve-pounder from Kinchello's command. The company is operating near Fairfield Court House, and near the Occoquan.

Later advices, up to a quarter past two o'clock, state that affairs in the vicinity of Rabbit's branch post office, continued about the same during the morning. There has been no general engagement, but cavalry skirmishing was going on at intervals. The enemy has not made his appearance anywhere within the range of our guns, and so far, has shown no disposition to do so.

New York, July 11th—Sunday p. m.

The steamer Electric Spark, from this port to Havana and New Orleans, was attacked and taken possession of by the privateer Florida. When the Florida was first discovered, she was distant 15 miles, making for the Electric Spark, which she gained on rapidly. When seven or eight miles distant the Florida hoisted the English flag, which she kept flying until within 1200 yards of the steamer, when the rebel colors were substituted and a shot fired astern of the Electric Spark, closely followed by another across her bow. The steamer not coming to immediately, a shell was fired, which after striking the water went directly over her about midships. The steamer then hove to, was boarded by a party from the Florida who took possession of her, and ordered the Captain on board the pirate with his papers. No personal property was destroyed or taken, but the Electric Spark with all her mails was retained.

The English schooner Lava, had been previously boarded by the Florida, and was near by at the time of the capture of the Electric Spark. Both steamers were soon headed for the schooner, which hove to, until they came up. The Captain, crew and passengers (forty in number) were put on board; the Lava arrived last evening. The Electric Spark had a very narrow escape from destruction, being mistaken for a transport. Had she not stopped after the third fire, a broad side from the rebel battery—which was in readiness for the purpose—would have destroyed her.

New York, July 12th.

The World prints the following extravagant private letter, dated Lexington, Va., June 12: Yesterday we marched from Midway, being quickened on our advance by the sound of Cook's guns, engaged with McCausland, who held the place. They defended it with great obstinacy, burning bridges and playing on the hills, as they came up, with shell, and bush-whackers firing from behind every tree. This was madness on their part, as we had beaten them before we were joined by Gen. Cook and Morrill, and now of course are able to whip them again. It seems, however, McCausland is waiting for Breckenridge, who has been detached with his division from Lee's army, to drive us back, or at least hold us between them and Richmond or Lynchburg, whichever we strike for. It is supposed the plan is to put the broken brigades of the valley under Imboden, Jenkins, Mudwall Jackson, McCausland, Jones, etc., and rally together upon a division of Lee's veterans; then give us another trial for the valley.

This morning we destroyed the Virginia Military Institute. To-morrow we move at daylight, but have no idea in what direction. Our position is pressing and critical, if Lee is not fully employed by Grant he can send down troops enough via the Lynchburg Railroad to overwhelm us, but if Grant will hold all his forces in Richmond this column can make the rebel capital untenable within a few days by cutting off the last main artery of supply.

New York, July 12th.

The raiders have destroyed all the lines of telegraph on the turnpike between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Knowledge and timber should not be much used till they are seasoned.

The rebel troops are hungry for victuals; ours for a fight.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.

COIN AND GOLD DUST. The highest price paid for gold dust and gold leaf.

AGENTS: M. CLARK, J. W. KERR, MILTON E. CLARK.

Clark & Co., BANKERS, Great Salt Lake City, DEALERS IN COIN, GOLD DUST, AND EXCHANGE.

Correspondence with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., New York; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Brexell & Co., Philadelphia.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for GOLD DUST AND COIN.

Direct Remittance for Gold or Currency. Cash paid for Government Vouchers.

Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold on New York, San Francisco, Cal., Virginia City, Idaho, Atchinson, Kansas, Portland, Oregon and Victoria, British Columbia.

Postage Currency and Savings Stamps for sale.

EXCHANGE AND EXPRESS OFFICE. J. G. & T. D. BROWN, GENERAL MERCHANTS, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

Do you want Flour and Bacon? Go to Brown's. Good fresh Butter? Call at Brown's.

Excellent Ham and Eggs? Buy at Brown's. Green Tea, or black Tobacco? Go to Brown's.

Imperial, Hyson and Black Tea? Try Brown's. Superb Coffee? Buy Brown's.

New and Old Cheese? Buy Brown's. Seeds and Fruit? Try Brown's.

10,000 best and cheapest Cigars? At Brown's. Where Matches are given gratis? Go to Brown's.

A good Newspaper? See Brown's. A pleasing Novel? Read Brown's.

A good Book? Buy at Brown's. Exchange Trust for Greenbacks? Call on Brown's.

A passage to the Mines? See Brown's. The worth of your money? Exchange with Brown's.

The only Newsman? Brown's. Paper Envelopes and Stamps? At Brown's.

Watches and Jewelry? Look at Brown's. Needles, Pins and Notions? Buy at Brown's.

Things innumerable? Go to Brown's. Look ye for odds and ends? Call at Brown's.

Our first advertisement? Read Brown's.

GOODRICH HOUSE, Bannack City, Idaho Territory.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Public, with Good Beds, and Tables.

That will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

Good Corral and Stables near the premises.

W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

\$100 BOUNTY. RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

FOR the purpose of filling the ranks of the 34 Regiment of Infantry, Cal. Vol's.

FOR the purpose of filling the ranks of the 34 Regiment of Infantry, Cal. Vol's, the undersigned has been duly appointed Recruiting officer and is now prepared to enlist men for this Regiment at

Good Pay, a large allowance of Clothing, abundant and good Rations with ample Medical attendance.

The bounty of one hundred dollars will be paid when the Soldier shall have been honorably discharged.

Recruits will positively be mustered into the service immediately and will receive Pay, Rations, Clothing, etc., from the date of their enlistment.

For further information apply personally at the Recruiting rendezvous, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, to the undersigned.

W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

JAMES L. PORTER, COMMISSIONER OF LANDS, 205 BATTERY STREET, NEW YORK.

Right Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory. " " " Austin, Nevada Territory.

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. July 11th.

Notice. Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Lands for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties of my office, in Salt Lake City, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. J. Hilling's store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgments taken for any part of the United States. PATRICK LYNN.

ADMINISTRATOR NOTICE. Notice hereby given that the undersigned was on the 14th day of June, 1864, duly appointed administrator of the Estate of George H. Wines deceased, by the Probate Court of Madison County, Idaho Territory.

All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby required to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at Virginia City, in said county and Territory, within ten months after the date hereof for allowance, or the same will be forever barred.

W. F. SANDERS, Virginia City, July 4th, 1864.

TELEGRAPH COAL BED. \$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine, will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLETON, Great Salt Lake City, April 4th, 1864.

Co-Partnership Notice. We have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Prag and Abraham Ganz, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled Ranshoff & Co., instead of Ranshoff Bros., as heretofore.

RANSHOFF BROS. N. Y. City, April 4th, 1864.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE.

CAPITAL STOCK, (paid up in gold coin.) \$2,000,000!

WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF INCREASING TO \$5,000,000.

Stockholders. SAN FRANCISCO.

D. O. MILLS, A. J. POPE, WM. C. RALSTON, HERMAN MICHELS, R. S. FREY, FREDERICK BILLINGS, J. B. THOMAS, GEORGE H. HOWARD, LOUIS MCCLANE, H. F. TESCHENMACHER, ARA T. LAWTON, A. HAYWARD, WM. E. BARBON, MOSES ELLIS, THOS. BELL, A. B. MCKENRY, JOHN O. EARL, R. M. JESSE, WM. NORRIS, SAMUEL KNIGHT, J. WHITNEY, JR., A. C. HENRY, O. F. GIFFIN, J. C. WILMERDING, WM. ALFORD.

PORTLAND, OREGON. JAMES KANE.

D. O. MILLS, President. WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.

Correspondents in New York.—Lusk & Walker, No. 33 Pine Street.

Correspondents in London.—BANK OF LONDON.

The undersigned give notice that the above named corporation has been organized for the purpose of carrying on the Banking and Exchange business, in all its branches, in this city and with the interior of the State, the neighboring States and Territories, and with Mexico; also with the Atlantic cities, Europe, China, and the East Indies; for which they are provided with ample facilities, and in conformity with the articles of association will commence operations on the 8th day of July, 1864, at the banking house now occupied by Donohoe, Ralston & Co., corner of Washington and Battery streets.

With the view of giving to the business of the corporation all the efficiency and promptitude of a private banking firm, together with the confidential relation of private business matters so generally desired, the immediate management of its affairs is committed exclusively to D. O. Mills and Wm. C. Ralston, as President and Cashier respectively, to whom, or either of them, the customers of the Bank will apply on all business matters. The regular meeting of the Board of Trustees will take place monthly.

The undersigned deem it advisable to call particular attention to the following peculiarities of their organization, which are positively binding on all its members: First—Sales of the Capital Stock can be effected only after due approval by Stockholders selected for that special purpose; and the Trustees of the Corporation have, in all cases, the right to refuse to purchase the stock offered at the appraisal-out, for the benefit of the remaining Stockholders. This restriction is printed upon each Certificate of Stock.

Second—Loans cannot be made to stockholders, except upon collateral other than their Shares in the Capital Stock of this Bank.

THIRD—TRUSTEES.

D. O. MILLS, J. B. THOMAS, LOUIS MCCLANE, THOMAS BELL, WM. NORRIS, A. J. POPE, JOHN O. EARL, O. F. GIFFIN, HERMAN MICHELS, JAMES WILMERDING, W. C. RALSTON.

